

LATEST MARKET REPORT FURNISHED BY E. F. SANGUINETTI	
Cotton	18 3/4c
Milo Maze, ton	\$70.00
Fetereta, ton	\$70.00
Alfalfa hay, ton	\$16.50
Barley, ton	\$70.00
Wheat, ton	\$75.00

ARIZONA SENTINEL

FEARLESS CHAMPION OF CITY OF YUMA, YUMA PROJECT
AND YUMA COUNTY

LATEST MARKET REPORT FURNISHED BY J. M. BALSZ	
Cattle	7c to 11c
Hogs	8c to 11c
Lambs	12c
Turkeys	26c
Chicks	16c
Eggs	30c

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City Council Concludes To Wait Awhile Before Issuing Bonds

The city council wasn't in near as big a hurry last Tuesday night to saddle \$300,000 worth of bonds on the city as it appeared to be at its previous meeting. To tell the truth they have given the matter serious consideration. Not only that but they must have heard from the people, for the whole subject matter of issuing bonds was deferred until this coming September.

Score one knockout for the people.

During the course of the discussion Mayor Michelsen took the bit in his mouth and said a few things that put the aldermen to thinking. At his request Mr. Weller, a representative of the big bond-buying firm of Denver gave the council some good advice as to what should and what should not be on a ballot that proposed to issue bonds. Under the scheme heretofore advocated the bond man declared no reputable bond buyers would touch the bonds. He suggested that the best way to get at the thing was to get an option on the local utility concerns and then ask the people to express themselves by ballot as to whether they wanted the old rat trap at the figure agreed upon—only he didn't use the words "rat trap," for he had no means of knowing how good or bad the old concern is. At this juncture one of the aldermen suggested that they already knew what the plant was valued at for Chief Engineer Trask's report was before them.

"Yes," said Mayor Michelsen, "I know it is before us and it is a most wonderful thing at that," which brought a laugh from the biggest crowd I have ever seen at a meeting of the city council.

Alderman Smith suggested that consideration of the matter go over until fall, which was heartily concurred in by everybody.

"Let's send up to Phoenix and get the corporation commission to come down here and fix the rates," suggested Mayor Michelsen.

Alderman Smith thought the local company ought to be given a fair chance to see what they can do before the commission attempts to fix the rates inasmuch as they have but recently obtained their own power. The alderman evidently forgets that they pay the Sierra High Power Company the same for the first 100,000 kilowatts that they have been paying Sanguinetti and Ewing. But be that as it may the mayor had his way about it and the city clerk was instructed to write to the corporation commission and ask them to come here and fix the rates for the Los Angeles highbinders. They are asked to be here the latter part of June or the first week in July.

That's bully. If the corporation commission does not reduce the rates then the people have another course they can take—amend the charter so the city can fix the rates, by initiative ordinance if necessary.

All street paving was knocked higher than a kite, first because it was discovered that the bids for the paving of First street and Second avenue were opened one day ahead of time; and second, because of a numerous signed protest that the price was higher than was originally represented, but City Engineer Dahl disputed this and presented figures to show that the cost would be something less than \$7 per lineal foot. The citizens of that splendid avenue can begin over again and get the street paved without losing the money already spent in the preliminaries, amounting to \$1500, or they can let the matter go just as it is and then pay these preliminaries over again. Citizens from First avenue, Third street and First street and Orange avenue were present to urge the early paving of those streets, but it was advised by Mr. Creswell, of the O. & C. Company that all paving be put over until early fall, which was finally agreed to, during which time it is probable arrangements will be perfected to pave every street in the city at the same time.

WATER USERS PREPARING TO FIGHT PUBLIC NOTICE OF COSTS.

The accompanying circular letter, issued by a committee of governors of the Water Users' Association, is self explanatory. It very plainly shows that the announced costs of \$75 per acre for the construction charges of the project are too high in their estimation, and with the idea of having these costs reduced they intend to take such steps as may be deemed best to obtain that end.

I sincerely hope they will be successful, but as I have said on many previous occasions I doubt it very much. Instead of resorting to a long, tedious lawsuit my advice would be for the association to send a man like Senator Mulford

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Col. Esteben Cantu Re-Appointed Governor Lower California

President Carranza has recognized the sterling qualities possessed by Governor Esteben Cantu by formally re-appointing him to the responsible position of governor of the Northern District of Lower California. This good news to the people of this section was flashed to me personally over the telegraph last Thursday by Governor Cantu's private Secretary Hon J. Isaac Aceves, who took occasion to say, "I am glad to be able to give you this news first," which to say the least was most highly appreciated. I take it for granted that this honor was accorded me because I was practically the only newspaper man in the United States who espoused Governor Cantu's cause after his public announcement that he declared his absolutely neutrality between Carranza and Villa, long before the Columbus outrage.

At that time everything was chaos throughout Mexico, except in Governor Cantu's territory. He stood steadfast for law and order. Not only that but he was absolutely the only governor of Mexico who had the courage to maintain friendly relations with the United States and its citizens residing within his jurisdiction. Without fear or favor he treated Americans the same as he treated Mexicans. He protected the vast American industries in Lower California with as much impartiality as he protected his own people, with the result that he had the good will of the American government at all times, and was admired and respected by every American residing within the confines of his immense territory.

On many occasions Governor Cantu disagreed with the federal government at Mexico City. He made his objections quite clear to many of the orders promulgated, pointing out the inadvisability of putting these orders into execution. In every instance he was upheld after the matters had been thoroughly investigated, with the result that his foresightedness has been so fully appreciated that he has been re-appointed to govern Lower California under the administration of President Carranza.

This should indeed prove good news to the people of Yuma, for during the past several months we have been more or less uneasy as a result of the location of several hundred Carranza troops at La Bolsa, 50 miles below our border, as well as the occasional visit to this section of roving bands of Villistas. With the co-operation of Carranza and Cantu troops we now have nothing to fear at the hands of these roving Villistas. Indeed it may be taken for granted that they will at once seek other fields of operation.

Governor Cantu has a most unique history. His regiment is the last of the Diaz regime. He was appointed as governor of Lower California by President Madero. Prior to that time it had required an annual appropriation of 100,000 pesos to administer the affairs of Lower California. As a matter of fact that splendid territory was looked upon as the home of "graft." Governor Cantu changed this almost overnight. He has never asked a federal appropriation. He has so conducted the affairs of his territory as to not only pay his soldiers the highest price paid any soldiers in the world, but he has built schools, court houses, parks, fine streets,

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THE FLAG.

Then came a great shout from the Flag—"Let me tell you who I am. The work that you do is the making of the real flag. I am not the Flag, not at all, but its shadow. I am whatever you make me, nothing more. I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become. Sometimes I am strong with pride when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly. Sometimes I droop, for their purpose has gone from me, and I play the coward. But always I am still all that you hope to be, and have the courage to try for. My stars and stripes are your dreams and labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts. For you are the makers of the Flag, and it is well that you glory in the making."—Franklyn K. Lane.

Highbinders Squealing Like Stuck Pigs--Watch for Paid Write-Ups

The shoe is beginning to pinch. The Los Angeles highbinders see the hand-writing on the wall. They begin to realize that the people of Yuma are not yet ready to surrender their birthright simply to accommodate the Los Angeles owners of the local public utility corporations. But the slogan has gone forth—"cut out the rough stuff!"

That's exactly what I say—"cut out the rough stuff." Be decent. Treat the people of Yuma as though they are free people, not slaves. Give them at least a semblance of fair treatment. Give them light, power, gas and water at something near what other cities of like size have to pay. Don't force them to pay \$1.75 per thousand for gas, when it can be manufactured and sold at a profit at less than half that price. Don't charge them twice as much for electric light and three or four times as much for the power to run your fans as is charged elsewhere. Don't charge them so much for water that it amounts to robbery. Cut out all that kind of "rough stuff" and the people will meet you more than half way.

Don't try to palm off an old junk shop on the people for \$171,000, when an expert from Kansas City some years ago valued it at \$40,000, and your own valuation very recently was but \$75,000. That's the kind of "rough stuff" the people want cut out, and if you don't cut it out yourselves the people will eventually cut it out for you.

That's my advice to the highbinders from Los Angeles.

Now go ahead with your paid writeups. The people will be wise enough on election day to see through the whole scheme. The Trask report is anything but satisfactory to the property owners with whom I have conversed. They want no such debt saddled on them at this particular period. They are not willing to pay \$171,000 for a lot of old junk. What they are willing to be taxed for is municipal ownership, and this means a new plant entirely, or the old one at a price that is not brazen robbery.

Our streets have now been torn up for several months, with not an effort made to put them back into anything like decent condition. If a private citizen were to commit such a nuisance he would be taken before a court within twenty-four hours. Why are those Los Angeles highbinders any better than our own citizens? Why should they be allowed to do just as they please and at the same time charge the citizens more than common decency allows? They are so mad now that when they were ordered to replace the "muddy" water pipes, and to lower them in certain places they have sent an order here from Los Angeles that the city will have to make other arrangements for a fire signal. They are going to do away with the old rat trap whistle entirely. They therefore make the first move towards the slogan to "cut out the rough stuff." In the meantime the city authorities should force them to repair the streets as rapidly as possible and not let them remain an eye-sore for months at a stretch. In all other cities streets are torn up and repaired block at a time. Why can't the same rule be enforced here?

This article was written last Saturday. There will be another article in this issue telling of the city council meeting Tuesday night, at which time it is hoped the aldermen will think twice before they put the \$300,000 bond issue before the people and recommend that the old trap be purchased at \$171,000. But we will see.

A BILL TO PROHIBIT THE MANUFACTURE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN TIME OF WAR.

Mr. Hayden introduced the following bill; which was referred to the committee on the judiciary and ordered to be printed, in the house of representatives, April 14, 1917.

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in time of war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person, firm, company, or corporation shall, in time of war, use any corn, wheat, barley, or other grain or material capable of being manufactured into or used for food, for making or producing intoxicating liquor: Provided, That this Act shall not be construed to prevent the manufacture of denatured alcohol or other intoxicating liquor to be used for other than beverage purposes.

Sec. 2. That every person convicted of violating the provisions of this Act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$2000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and if any such grain or food material or intoxicating liquor is made or used in violation of this Act, in time of war, all right, title, claim, and interest of all persons interested therein shall be forfeited to the United States.